Burning Man 2000
Draft Environmental Assessment NV-023-00-

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1. INTRODUCTION / PURPOSE AND NEED

1.1 Introduction

The Black Rock Desert Region (*Map* 1) is a favorite recreation area for thousands of people. Visitors enjoy recreational pursuits individually or in small groups for casual or dispersed activities, while others participate in organized events as participants or spectators. Each year more and more people are discovering the Black Rock Desert and it's many recreational opportunities.

1.2 Purpose and Need for the Proposed Action

The BLM has received a special recreation permit application from the Burning Man Organization for the Burning Man 2000 Burning Man project. Burning Man is a combination art festival, social event, and experiment in community living.

1.3 Background

The Burning Man project was first held in 1990 and has continued on an annual basis (Table 1). Burning Man applied for and received a multi-year permit to conduct the event from BLM for the years of 1992-1995. Due to the increasing size and associated issues with the event, the Burning Man organization applied for and received a special recreation permit (SRP) from the BLM in 1996. In 1997, Burning Man was held on private land on Hualapai Flat in Washoe County, NV. In 1998, Burning Man was moved back onto public lands at the southern end of the Black Rock Desert playa, about four miles north of Gerlach. The site was moved in 1999 ½- mile north of the 1998 site in order to improve the site due to problems with mud. Burning Man acquired SRP's from the BLM for the years of 1998 and 1999. Over time the Burning Man project has experienced increasing growth in participant numbers and space requirements.

Table 1, Burning Man Special Recreation Permit Participant Attendance, 1990-1999

1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
80	250	600	1,000	2,000	4,000	8,000	10,000	14,500	23,600

Sources: BLM Special Recreation Permit Post-Use Reports, Recreation Management Information System Reports, & Burning Man records.

1.4 Issues

The BLM has conducted three public meetings in Nevada to discuss the Burning Man 2000 *Proposed Action* and take public comments. The first meeting was held on 2/29/00 in Reno. The second

meeting was held in Gerlach on 3/1/00, with the third meeting held in Lovelock, on 3/2/00. In addition to public comments generated from the meetings, the BLM received numerous written comments. The following is a summary of comments received relevant to
issues identified in the *Proposed Action*:

1. Location/Access

Access and Multiple Use Conflicts 59
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2. Event Security and Emergency Medical Services

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3. Resource Management and Public Safety

Public Safety related to railroad crossings and trains 40
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1.5 Conformance With The Land Use Plan

The *Proposed Action* and Alternatives herein described are in conformance with the BLM land use management plans for the area. The Sonoma-Gerlach Management Framework Plan (MFP), dated July 9, 1982, is the land use plan for BLM Winnemucca Field Office (WFO). This plan provides for multiple use management of the Black Rock Desert, while promoting the following general management goal applicable to this permit application: Objective R-l is to "provide as many recreation opportunities as possible without undue environmental degradation in the Sonoma-Gerlach Resource Area." The MFP further states that it is Bureau policy to "provide a variety of outdoor recreation use on Bureau-administered lands commensurate with public needs and resources potentials and consistent with a

quality environment."

1.6 Relationship To Statutes, Regulations Or Other Plans

The *Proposed Action* is consistent with various statutes and federal regulations. In addition, the following environmental documents supplement information for this document:

1. Environmental Assessment N2-020-06-25 (1996 Burning Man)
2. Environmental Assessment NV-020-08-25 (1998 Burning Man)
3. Environmental Assessment NV-020-99-16 (1999 Burning Man)
4. Sonoma-Gerlach and Paradise-Denio Management Framework Plan Amendment and Draft Environmental Impact Statement (1998).

2.A . DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This environmental assessment analyzes the *Proposed Action* and three alternatives:

- *Proposed Action*, Conduct the event at the proposed new location.
- Alternative 1, No Action - no event would be permitted.
- Alternative 2 - Conduct the event at the 1999 location.
- Alternative 3 - Conduct the event at the 1996 location.

2.1 Proposed Action

Burning Man has submitted a special recreation permit application for Burning Man 2000 to construct a temporary city called Black Rock City (BRC). The purpose of the city is to conduct an art festival, social event, and experiment in community living. The city would accommodate approximately 28,000 participants. In addition the proposal includes a change in the event

location and the development of a passenger plane airstrip. The permit period would extend from August 1, 2000 to October 10, 2000, with the Burning Man event occurring from August 28, 2000 through September 4, 2000.

Activities associated with the Burning Man event include artistic and technological displays, entertainment events, performing arts, theme camps, spontaneous social interactions and the ritualistic burning of a 50 foot tall wooden sculpture called “The Man.” Participants would also camp, ride bicycles, and explore in and around the BRC.

The proposed site location would be approximately 10.5 miles north of the 1999 site (13 miles north of Gerlach), centered on the playa *(Maps 1, 2 & 3*). The site would be situated about 2.8 miles northeast

of 12-Mile (2nd Entrance). This area would be zoned into residential areas (theme camps), art displays, and performance art (*Map 4*).

Detailed *Proposed Action* site location and layout are shown on *Maps 3 and 4*. The city would be laid out in an arc centered on the sculpture of the "Man." The arc would have a radius of 4000 feet. The total area encompassed by Black Rock City within the pentagon would be about 2,560 acres (*Map 4*).

The proposed center location of Black Rock City would be T34N, R24E, Section 21, NW¼ NW¼ SW¼ SW¼, MDB & M.. Clockwise, the legal description for each pentagon point would **Proposed Action Continued**

be:

T34N, R24E, Section 35, NE¼ NE¼ (40E 47.70N, -119E 12.95W)
T34N, R24E, Section 25, NE¼ NE¼ (40E 48.63N, -119E 11.85W)
T34N, R25E, Section 22, SW¼ NW¼ (40E 48.12N, -119E 10.43W)
T34N, R25E, Section 28, NE¼ SE¼ (40E 46.90N, -119E 10.60W)
T33½N, R24E, Section 25, SE¼ SW¼ (40E 46.66N, -119E 12.16W)

Map 2 shows the use relationships between past Burning Man sites, the proposed Burning Man site, and the operational areas for landsailing, rocketry and land speed records. The map was prepared by the BLM Winnemucca Field Office from geographic positioning system (GPS) coordinates supplied by Burning Man, landsailors (SASSASS and NALSA), hobby rocketry associations (AeroPac and Tripoli), the Spirit of America (land speed record) and the author.

2.2 Event Set Up and Signing

Burning Man site preparation would include preliminary surveying and constructing the planned Trash/Security Fence on August 1st, 2000. The fence would be approximately 8 to 9 miles in length and would be scheduled for completion by August 15, 2000. T-Stakes used in construction of the fence would have light reflectors attached on the top of the posts to enhance night visibility. In addition, warning signs alerting off-highway vehicles of the fence location would be installed. Survey and construction of the gate area, entry road, and the roads of Black Rock City (BRC) would also begin on August 1, 2000.

On August 15, 2000, installation or construction of signing for vehicular and pedestrian control both on- and off-site, light spires, street signs, road signs, central camp structures, large sculptures, porta-potties, the Gate Area, the main entry road and other infra-structure facilities would begin. While it is Burning Man's policy that no holes be dug by participants, holes may have to be dug for certain

authorized facilities, such as "Art Burns" and "The Man." Camp infrastructure construction would be completed by August 23, 2000, leaving five days before the event for fine tuning and rectifying any unscheduled delays.

2.3 Traffic Control

Off site traffic control would be provided. The following areas would be monitored and controlled during peak traffic patterns.

* 12 mile entrance to the Black Rock Desert and Route 34.
* 4 mile entrance to the Black Rock Desert and Route 34.
* The intersection of Route 34 and Route 447.
* The town of Gerlach.

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* The town of Empire.

The access route to the proposed new location would be clearly marked along the 12 mile access area. There would be two main access roads to the event. The first access road would transition a few feet from the pavement to playa and the other, would be along a 600 foot gravel road. These two access roads would accommodate multiple vehicles at one time. On-site traffic control would be accomplished by having participants park their vehicles, as assigned by Burning Man, and either walk or ride bicycles throughout the event area.

2.4 Event Security and Public Safety

1. *Law Enforcement - On Site*

On site event law enforcement would be provided by the BLM, Pershing (PSO) and Washoe County (WSO) sheriffs' offices who would enforce federal, state, and local laws and regulations.

2. *Law Enforcement - Off Site*

Off site law enforcement would concentrate in areas at the following locations:

1. The 3-mile entrance to the Black Rock Desert
2. Trego Hot Springs
3. Black Rock Hot Springs
4. The visible portion of the Applegate/Lassen and Nobles Trails and the town of Gerlach.

BLM Rangers would patrol and control the outside perimeter of BRC, enforcing a no camping and no shooting closure on public land beyond the trash/security fence. BLM Rangers would patrol several key areas of concern, including:

1. The 1st Entrance (3-Mile) playa access road.
2. The 2nd Entrance (12-Mile) playa access road.
3. Areas along the High Road access.
4. The railroad tracks and southern exposures.
5. The eleven mile perimeter fence.
7. Sensitive areas designated, such as the Applegate/Lassen and Nobles Trail Cutoff, Trego Hot Springs, Black Rock Hot Springs and others;
7. Selected concerns in the town of Gerlach and
8. Environs in and around Black Rock City.

The WSO and PSO would patrol and control several key sections of the perimeter fence. The

Proposed Action Continued

Black Rock Rangers would coordinate and work with the various law enforcement agencies. The BRR would patrol several key areas listed as items 1-8 above.

3. *Security - On site*

Burning Man would supply event security, with their Black Rock Rangers (BRRs). The BRRs would coordinate, backup, and would host a daily coordination meeting between law enforcement and the BRRs. There would be two BRR outposts situated within the Black Rock City. The BRRs would be involved as the first point of resolution for matters of concern within the BRC boundary.

4. *Communications*

The central communication system would have separate communication channels for the following functions:

1. Security (BLM, P/WSO, BRRs, Fire, Medical, and Regional Emergency Medical Services Authority (REMSA)
2. Camp Construction and City Maintenance
3. Artists and Performance
4. Food and Commissary
5. Community Access and Gate.

The BRRs would maintain a central communication system at BRR Headquarters which would provide

24 hour a day capacity to detect and respond to any emergent security or safety circumstance. The communications system would incorporate an Incident Command System (ICS). Approximately 75 radio-equipped BRRs would be trained on ICS protocols and correct radio usage. Using the ICS would facilitate communication between the BRRs and outside agencies in the event of an emergency. The radio system facilitates inter-agency communication and cooperation by including the BLM, PSO, WSO, Fire, and Medical. In the event of an emergency, the radio system would work to allow timely responses and to inform the relevant agencies of the location of the emergency.

5. *Illegal Substance Policy*

Burning Man has adopted a zero tolerance drug use policy and supports all applicable federal, state and local laws, including prohibiting the sale of illegal substances. To facilitate and reinforce this, on-site media would direct messages that BRC prohibits vending in general and vending/selling drugs. The Burning Man "Survival Guide" would specifically warn participants of the health risks associated by consuming illegal drugs or alcohol in a harsh environment.
Information would be released indicating that state drug enforcement officials have been, and **Proposed Action Continued**

would be, undercover at Burning Man.

6. *Medical*

Representatives from REMSA would be located in the center of BRC. This station would be fully staffed with an ambulance, medical equipment, at least one doctor (two are planned) and certified emergency medical technicians (EMTs). REMSA medical services would also be located at the two BRR outposts within the BRC.

2.5 Resource Management

To prevent resource damage from potential participant visits to area resources incidental to the event, the various law enforcement agencies, the BRRs, and BLM staff and volunteers would provide monitoring of public lands for damage to resource values. BLM staff or volunteers would also monitor general playa resources as well. Key resource areas would be patrolled in order to deter damage to fragile resources. One of the primary ways Burning Man has mitigated adverse impacts to resources in the past has been by charging a substantial "in-out" fee to people who leave and return to the event. This fee has tended to keep people focused internally on the event.
This year Burning Man proposes formation of a group called the "Spring Patrol" whose sole function would be the protection of the hot springs and cultural resources associated with springs surrounding the Black Rock Desert. A full-time Burning Man volunteer with extensive Leave No Trace, BLM volunteer, environmental protection, and Black Rock Ranger experience would head this group. The

remainder would be volunteers from the ranks of the Earth Guardians, Black Rock Rangers, and other Burning Man volunteer groups. These individuals would receive an orientation regarding safety, area ecology, and the role that they are to play. The art of non-confrontational conflict resolution would be addressed. To address specific aspects, certain BLM staff would also participate in the Spring Patrol orientation and coordinate with the patrol lead.

The basic strategy would be to monitor the hot springs in the area. This would be done using two-person teams on a twenty four-hour basis for the duration of the event, as necessary. There may be times when it is deemed not necessary to maintain this degree of coverage for particular sites but during these times they would be visited regularly by a periodic Spring Patrol or by other BLM volunteers.

2.6 Fire Management

Two types of fire use would occur: Group Campfires and Art Burns. Burning Man would construct and supply approximately 200 campfire places made of 55 gallon steel drums cut in half. These would be placed throughout the site and used as group campfires for various theme

Proposed Action Continued

camps, villages or as communal warming fires. This firepan design would prevent the playa from "firing" (turning the playa surface a dark brownish red) from the heat and facilitate cleanup. For Art Burns, the burning of larger art structures, 35 locations would be selected in the unoccupied area between theme camps and "the Man." These sites would have corrugated metal sheets laid down, crisscross, to reduce or eliminate surface "firing."

The Proposed site lacks vegetation and is therefore a low-risk area for any significant range-type fire. Fire suppression efforts would be directed toward camp/vehicular (structural) type incidents. Burning Man would contract fire services from and establish the Black Rock Rangers Volunteer Fire Department, which would operate under the Incident Command System on any fire related events within the BRC. A number of fire trucks and various support equipment would be provided as identified under Fire Suppression Section in the "Burning Man 2000, Operating Plan." Trucks would be stationed at each end of Black Rock City during the event part of the permit period. A minimum on-site water storage of 12,000 gallons for suppression efforts would be required.

2.7 Dust Abatement

Burning Man would lease two 4,000 gallon water trucks to provide dust suppression. These trucks would be in operation from August 15th through September 7th as needed. Water trucks would operate to suppress dust during event exit and the entire site after exit to preclude public safety hazards from dust obscuration (white- or brown-outs). No dust control additives (MgCL) would be used or added to water for dust suppression activities.

2.8 Runway and Aircraft

Burning Man 2000 proposes a temporary runway for small aircraft. The runway would be a Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) approved temporary runway facility and would be approximately 60 feet wide by 5,000 feet in length. The runway would be set up in a southwest to northwest direction taking advantage of prevailing winds. Numbers at both ends of the runway would indicate compass bearing and help define boundaries. A compass rose would also be painted. The numbers and rose would be painted on the playa surface using a calcium carbonate/water suspension that would readily breakup and dissolve during cleanup and weathering. The same material has been successfully used during an annual golf tournament and during the 1997 land speed record event. The numbers would be raked or washed down following the event to obliterate them.

Adjacent to the runway, a windsock on a 20 foot steel pole would be installed. Radio communication with pilots would be provided through a Common Traffic Advisory Frequency and would inform pilots of landing pattern direction and safety information. The runway would be used by BM participants only and limited to single and twin, piston engine, fix wing aircraft. **Proposed Action Continued**

No cargo or supply shipments would be allowed. The runway will be delineated with cones and monitored by law enforcement and the event runway manager(s). A detailed description of the Black Rock City Airport is provided on pg. 36 of the "Burning Man 2000, Operating Plan."

2.9 Event Take Down and Clean Up

1. On Site

Burning Man would be committed to leaving no trace. Structure and site clean up would begin on September 7, 2,000, with a proactive volunteer effort to encourage participants to clean up their sites and take their garbage home or to the approved land fill site in Lockwood, Nevada. Structure disassembly and general on site garbage removal would begin September 8 and could continue for up to two weeks. Fire areas would be shoveled, raked, and dragged to remove all debris and break up any hardened surface due to heat "firing." At event conclusion, Burning Man cleanup teams would rent 30 yard dumpsters to be placed on site and filled. The dumpsters would ultimately be hauled to the Lockwood Landfill near Sparks, NV. The trash/security fence would be the last structure to be removed. A detailed site inspection by BLM would occur on October 5.

2. Off Site

Off site clean up would include County Road 34 from the 12-Mile to the town of Gerlach, the town of Gerlach, and State Road 447 from Gerlach to and including the town of Wadsworth. Trucks with

trailers and crews of two would patrol and collect all road side trash. If necessary, other high use locations would also be cleaned, including Trego Hot Springs, and Black Rock Hot Springs, by the same method. Off site clean up would also coincide with event exit and continue for several days.

2B. ALTERNATIVES

1. NO ACTION ALTERNATIVE

The *No Action Alternative* would require the BLM to reject the *Proposed Action* and Special Recreational Use Permit to Burning Man 2000. Black Rock City would not be constructed and a large community of people on the playa would not take place. The natural environment at the event site and access road would incur no direct or indirect impacts, either temporary or permanent in nature. In addition there would be no off-site impacts attributable to people associated with Burning Man. None of the environmental impacts associated with the *Proposed Action*, or alternate location alternatives would occur under the no action alternative. The no action alternative may conflict with the BLM's multiple use mandate as identified in the Land Use Plan.

2. ALTERNATIVE 2, CONDUCT BURNING MAN 2000 AT THE 1999 EVENT LOCATION

Under this alternative, Burning Man 2000 would use the 1999 site slightly modified by moving the BRC 1000 feet to the west. This modification would necessitate temporary closure of the 3-mile Access to public use during the event and require re-establishment of a new public access area. The modification would make room for additional growth and move the site away from the Union Pacific Railroad.. Concerns and issues identified at the 1999 site include severe traffic congestion and poor drainage in this part of the playa should a rainfall event occur. There is also a potential for adverse impacts to sensitive cultural resources during the event, or from return visitation to the area incidental to the event, similar to those identified in the *Proposed Action*..

Burning Man 1999 Site, view northeast. Union Pacific Railroad tracks flank event on right, West Trackway flanks event on left. Beyond habitation, trash fence crosses from West Trackway to U.P. RR tracks. Mountain where U.P. tracks disappear in distance is Old Razorback.

3. ALTERNATIVE 3, CONDUCT BURNING MAN 2000 AT THE 1996 EVENT LOCATION

This alternative would locate the Burning Man 2000 at the 1996 site. The 1996 site is located in a more remote portion of the Black Rock Playa which would adversely impact the available time and manpower of the BLM, associated agencies and possibly the event organizers due to a considerable distance from agency and other support functions at Gerlach. The 1996 event had an attendance of 8,000 participants compared to 28,000 participants estimated by Burning Man 2000. Based on previous environmental analysis, this alternative would move a large-scale event close to pristine

sections of the Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail, a part of the California National Historic Trail system. Regulation and policy mandate that Applegate-Lassen Emigrant Trail integrity of setting be observed. There is also a potential for adverse impacts to sensitive cultural resources during the event, or from return visitation to the area incidental to the event. This alternative would require participants to travel greater distances compounding traffic control. Based on *Map 2*, this alternative location would offer fewer conflict between other recreational users within the Black Rock Playa, West Arm.

3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 Critical Elements

The following critical elements of the human environment are not present in the area of the *Proposed Action* or Alternatives, and therefore are not addressed in this environmental assessment.

- *Areas of Critical Environmental Concern.*
- *Environmental Justice*
- *Farmlands (Prime or Unique).*
- *Flood Plans*
- *Noxious Weeds*
- *Wetlands*
- *Wild & Scenic Rivers*

3.2 The Black Rock Desert Playa

The *Proposed Action* is located within the West Arm of the Black Rock Desert Playa. The playa surface is an essentially flat, non-vegetated ephemeral lake bed. Variations in surface relief develop seasonally and are not readily apparent to the eye. The wind changes the shape and size of dunes, sheets of silt and sand, and mounds. A wide, shallow depression exists where the Quinn River ponds on the playa (Quinn River Sink) south of the Black Rock Range. Standing water persists there well into summer and occasionally throughout the year *(Maps 2 and 3*). The widest and longest dimensions of the west arm of the playa are about ten by twenty miles. The playa encompasses about 265 square miles (168,960 acres). The Black Rock Desert landscape consists of the largest playa in North America and surrounding wind-formed mounds, sheet sands, dunes, alluvial slopes, terraces, foothills and mountains.

These elements along with the occurrence of hot springs and other landform features, such as spring mounds, form a significant visual resource which has attracted increasing visitor use. The Black Rock Playa, a relict lake bed of Pleistocene Epoch Lake Lahontan, one of the major structural basins in Nevada (Sinclair 1963), is bounded on the east and west by north-south trending fault block mountain ranges (the Black Rock and Granite ranges respectively). The basins are down-dropped blocks

relative to the mountain blocks and have debris-filled, U-shaped floors underlying the present landscape.

Environmental assessments NV-020-06-25, NV-020-08-25 and NV-020-99-16 contain detailed descriptions of the *Affected Environment*, as does the *Sonoma-Gerlach, Paradise-Denio Land Use Plan Amendment and Draft Environmental Impact Statement*. The *Affected Environment* from these documents is hereby incorporated by reference.

3.3 Cultural Resources

Several historic trail routes cross the Black Rock Desert. The 1843-44 John C. Fremont exploration party passed through the Black Rock Desert traveling south along the Black Rock Range to Great Boiling Springs near present-day Gerlach. No trace of this exploration route remains. The Applegate Trail was a route to Oregon blazed in 1846. The Applegate-Lassen Trail, an 1848 cutoff from the main California Trail, included the Black Rock portion of the Applegate Trail. Nearly one-half of the 1849 gold rush traffic followed this trail to California. The Black Rock Desert segment of the Applegate-Lassen Trail is noteworthy because it is part of the longest stretch of emigrant trail which can be traveled by the visitor while surrounded by fairly unaltered vistas.

Because of its important role in American history and its integrity of setting, the Applegate-Lassen Trail is listed on the National Register of Historic Places and also has been designated a National Historic Trail. The 1852 and 1856 Nobles Routes, which are also listed as National Historic Trails, were cutoffs from the Applegate-Lassen Trail which crossed the playa of the Black Rock Desert. No traces of the Nobles Route remain in the vicinity of the proposed event site or the alternative sites.

The *Proposed Action* is located approximately 13 miles from the Applegate-Lassen Trail, one-half mile from the 1852 Nobles Route, and 1 mile from the 1856 Nobles Route. The 1999 location is located approximately 23 miles from the Applegate-Lassen Trail, .5 miles from the 1856 Nobles Route and one mile from the 1952 Nobles Route. The 1996 location is located approximately six miles from the Applegate-Lassen Trail, is adjacent to the 1852 Nobles Route and eight and a half miles from the 1856 route.

Several historic campsites along the Applegate-Lassen Trail and the Nobles Route are also important. These include Black Rock Hot Springs, Double Hot Springs, and Trego Springs. Coyote Springs is also a historic site along the Nobles Route which is located approximately one mile from the *Proposed Action*.

The playa of the Black Rock Desert is regularly disturbed by wind and water erosion as well as by vehicular traffic. Past inventories on the Black Rock Desert have demonstrated that the playa is not archeologically sensitive. Although isolated artifacts are occasionally found on the playa, these artifacts

are without context due to the constant disturbance. Consequently no cultural resource inventory was undertaken for the *Proposed Action*.

Several cultural resource inventories have been undertaken within one mile of the *Proposed Action*. No cultural resource sites were recorded in or within one mile of the project area. These include the following:

CR2-138(P), Cultural Resources Survey for Geothermal Leasing in the Southern Black Rock Desert, was a Class II cultural resource inventory undertaken by Dan Brooks of the BLM in June of 1977.

CR2-168(P), The Seismic Exploration Inc. Project, was a Class III cultural resource inventory undertaken by Dan Brooks of the BLM in 1977.

CR2-2391(N), the Starflight Space Technologies Test Rocket Launch, was a Class III cultural resource inventory undertaken by Ken Detweiller, DAT, of the BLM in 1990.

CR2-242(N) was a Class III cultural resource inventory of U.S.G..S. N.O.I. N2-4-78 shallow temperature gradient holes undertaken by Vic Dunn, DAT, of the BLM in 1978.

4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

4.1 Cultural Resources, Native American Values, Paleontology

Proposed Action

Most potential adverse impacts to cultural resources would be prevented through monitoring by Burning Man volunteers, BLM volunteers, and BLM staff. Burning Man's efforts to encourage participants to stay at the event, including charging a substantial re-entry fee and Burning Man sponsored public education efforts would also help to prevent impacts from unauthorized collection of artifacts or inadvertent impacts from natural resource removal and other types of surface disturbance.

Although the proposed event site is approximately 10 miles closer to the Applegate-Lassen Trail than the 1999 site, it is still approximately 13 miles from this emigrant trail. Therefore no direct adverse impacts to Applegate-Lassen Trail or it's setting are anticipated**.** However, as discussed in 4.4 below, while the position of the event would not preclude visitors from accessing the trail, it would present a visual intrusion for visitors accessing the historic trail from Gerlach. Although the event would only last a week, the duration, including set-up and clean up, would be over two months. Reduced set-up and clean-up periods could alleviate this situation.

Although no extant surface vestiges remain from the Nobles Trail, the original route from Black Rock

Hot Spring is believed very near the *Proposed Action*. Any authorized holes (see 4.3 below) required to be dug for facilities could adversely impact any buried cultural resources. Therefore, a BLM archaeologist or District Archaeological Technician would need to be on hand for such digging to monitor for any such resources.

Coyote Springs, a historic site on the Nobles Route, only a mile from the *Proposed Action*, could potentially be impacted by participants or non-participants drawn to the area by the event. Monitoring of this site and public education efforts would help prevent damage to the site.

A potential indirect impact is that increased awareness of the Black Rock Desert due to the large number of participants as well as the high profile media coverage may lead to increased use of the area and associated impacts to resources in the long term. However, public education efforts associated with the event may help to prevent these impacts.

A beneficial impact of the *Proposed Action* to Cultural Resources is that fees collected from the event would be used to fund proactive resource projects in the area including resource monitoring and public education. These activities would help to protect these resources in the long term.

Alternative 1, No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, potential visual impacts to historic trail access, potential impacts to Coyote Springs and indirect impacts from increased awareness of the area would not occur. Beneficial impacts from public education associated with the event and fee collection also would not occur.

Alternative 2, Conduct Event at 1999 Location

Impacts from this alternative would be similar to those which would occur under the *Proposed Action* except that potential visual impacts to historic trail access would not occur and potential impacts to Coyote Springs would not be as likely to occur.

Alternative 3, Conduct Event at the 1996 Location

The 1996 event is only 6 miles from the Applegate-Lassen Trail. The proposed 2000 event would be much larger than the 1996 event–20000 more people. The event would temporarily impact the integrity of setting of the Applegate-Lassen Trail and the proximity of the event site to the trail would make adverse impacts to the trail and historic campsites more likely. Other impacts would be similar to the *Proposed Action,* except that potential visual impacts to historic trail access would not occur and Coyote Springs would not be impacted.

4.2 Air Quality

Proposed Action

Activities associated with the *Proposed Action* would be a temporary source for particulates and gaseous emissions. Vehicle travel along dirt roads and the playa surface may create fugitive dust and possibility of sustained direct brown- or white-out events following Burning Man. Adverse air quality impacts from dust generated at the runway due to aircraft landing and taking off would also occur. However, these impacts would be localized in nature and would be of temporary duration. Temporary gaseous emissions would occur from vehicle and air craft traffic in the area. These impacts would be of short duration and would quickly dissipate.

Other air quality impacts involves burning of synthetics as part of art burns and "The Man." Synthetics may give off dangerous vapors and the participating public may not be aware of consequences in breathing these vapors. These impacts would also be localized and short term by nature.

Alternative 1, No Action Alternative

Under the No Action alternative, impacts to air quality from dust and gaseous emissions associated with the *Proposed Action* would not occur.

Alternative 2, Conduct Event at 1999 Location

Air quality impacts from fugitive dust would be the same as the *Proposed Action*. Event activities would loosen dirt along roads and break up the playa crust creating fugitive dust. Gaseous emissions may be lower than the *Proposed Action* as participants would not have to travel in their vehicles the additional 8.5 additional miles one way to get to the 2000 event location as proposed.

Alternative 3, Conduct Event at the 1996 Location

Air quality impacts from fugitive dust would be greater than the *Proposed Action* due to increased distance and anticipated growth of motor vehicles. Gaseous emissions would be greater as participants would drive their vehicles approximately 15.5 additional miles one way to get to the 1996 location.

4.3 Solid Waste

Proposed Action

Burning Man has instituted internal procedures prohibiting digging of pits for gray water and debris disposal. These procedures are further detailed in the "Operating Plan, Burning Man 2000 (Appendix 1)" and include monitoring by BLM, Washoe County District and State Health personnel and the Black Rock Rangers for pit digging and improper/unauthorized waste disposal. The *Proposed Action* may result in adverse impacts from solid waste (grey water) disposal by Burning Man participants. Despite Burning Man's prohibition on digging holes, past experience has shown that a certain percentage of the participants have disregarded the prohibition and dug pits and disposed grey water in them. In Nevada grey water is, by law, sewage and such disposal is illegal. Other participants dug pits and buried other solid wastes rather than carry out their debris.

This pattern of disregarding the "no holes" policy may continue to occur. Settling of pits would occur, because backfill dirt would get feathered out from trampling and other activity prior to filling the holes. This would result in settling and formation of depressions. Public safety issues could develop for motorists and other users from such pit depressions after the site is vacated. In some authorized instances there would be a need to dig holes or pits such as for special effects, Art Burns, the Man, and a few other structures. Unless backdirt was containerized in each instance, the same problem of feathering and resulting pit depressions would occur.

Debris left on the playa after the event would adversely impact regional scenic qualities and items, such as screws or nails from art burns could puncture tires of other users. Burning Man participants would not be using visibly impacted existing sites. While the event would not focus recreational impacts on established (activity) areas, the proposed location has not been previously subjected to a large-scale event.

Alternative 1, No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative impacts associated with the *Proposed Action* would not occur. Potential surface pits on the playa would not develop and associated safety hazards would not occur.

Alternative 2, Conduct Event at 1999 Location.

Impacts to the playa surface associated with solid waste disposal would be the same as the *Proposed Action* with the exception that the distance for hauling waste out of the area would be shorter.

Alternative 3, Conduct Event at the 1996 Location.

Impacts would be similar to the *Proposed Action*. This alternative would increase waste haulage distance by 7 miles more than the *Proposed Action*.

4.4 Land Use and Access

The Burning Man 2000 *Proposed Action* location would situate the event in the center of the most popular playa destination area (*Map 2*). Many visitors to the area use the playa for diverse recreational experiences including land sailing, rocket launching, family camping, off-highway vehicle driving and periodic land speed record events. The *Proposed Action* may interfere with access and these recreational activities. The proposed location may reduce or restrict access to the playa by recreation users other then Burning Man. Recreation users who want to use the playa may see the sprawling BRC as intimidating and assume there is restricted or no access to the playa due to the *Proposed Action* location. Access to the playa could become reduced or restricted due to traffic impacts.

There are no natural barriers at this location that could help preclude people (gate-crashers) from sneaking into the event, as access to BRC would be afforded from any direction on the playa. However, proposed watch towers in relation to straight, clearly defined site boundaries, would create better site security overwatch in the event of potential gate-crashers. The trash/security fence enclosing BRC would be larger, and would be built to deter unpaid attendance.

Traffic jams may remain a chronic problem at event closure. Burning Man has estimated the population to grow by 4,000 people, but growth could be higher since there is no growth threshold. The *Proposed Action* location has two access roads at 12-Mile, one not shown on any maps that leads from pavement directly onto the playa and another that has a graveled surface. After 14,000-16,000 vehicles traverse these entrances while entering and exiting, serious road and playa access damage may result. Burning Man would be responsible for public lands and county roads repair from any damage resulting from the event.

During peak exit periods, utilizing both 12-Mile exit roads, the casual use public may not be able to access CR 34. Further, if a growth rate greater than 5,000 occurs, any anticipated abilities to double or triple exit traffic flow could become impeded. An adverse impact that could develop upon event exit is traffic desiring to access the unguarded Trego Hot Spring Railroad Crossing to reach points east via the High Road (to Winnemucca). Departing participants may cut the fence and head for various playa sites and other exit points north and east.

Both 12-Mile playa access roads to the *Proposed Action* location intersect County Road 34 at the bottom of a long steep grade. This may pose a hazardous condition as vehicles traveling south on CR 34 at a high rate of speed, and topping the hill crest west of these entrances, may not be able to slow

down enough to avoid a collision with slow moving traffic turning onto or off of CR 34.

The *Proposed Action* could adversely impact the landsailing hobby, because the site would be located in a prime landsailing area, in the very best months of a short recreational season. *Map 2* depicts the land sailing area used by land sailors. The construction of the trash/security fence would shrink the area available for sailing.

Any pitting or rutting of the area by the Burning Man 2000 event would leave the playa surface area unsailable after the event until the winter rains heal the general surface. Damage such as pit depressions may possibly take several years to heal, and could potentially present a severe safety hazard.

The *Proposed Action* could adversely impact other permitted events in that out-of-state participants or spectators may get lost and mired in potential mud areas while trying to navigate around Burning Man before, during or after the Burning Man event, including setup and takedown periods, due to the in-place trash/security fence. Two rocket launches are scheduled during the SRP period for Burning Man (Appendix 2) but not during the actual event period.

The 1997 land speed record (LSR) trackway was GPSed during that event. *Map 2* shows that the *Proposed Action* location potentially superimposes the LSR trackway. Surface impacts to the playa from pit depressions and tire rutting would create safety concerns to future LSR attempts, especially if two or more contenders concurrently occupy the course. Such attempts require an extremely flat surface devoid of foreign objects and terrain features in order to maintain control of speed record vehicles. Adverse impacts to jetcar safety could arise if any buried materials surface, resulting from Burning Man occupation.

The *Proposed Action* location would ensure better access to participants leaving the event should heavy rains occur. Because of a deeper water table, this part of the playa tends to be drier and would drain more quickly than the 1999 site.

Alternative 1, No Action

Under the No Action alternative conflicts with other recreation users and access restriction concerns to the BRC would not occur.

Alternative 2, Conduct Event at the 1999 Location

This alternative would locate the Burning Man event at the southern end of the playa which would not be located within key recreational areas for land sailing, rocket launches, and land speed record events, nor would it preclude access for these users (*Map 2*). However, mud areas south of the 1999 site, and the raised railroad bed barrier to the east, while originally thought to be ideal containment features, in

reality provided screening access for gate-crashers, both motorized and pedestrian. These features were useful as boundaries, but the site was too close to the Union Pacific railroad tracks, necessitating costly slowdowns/backups of scheduled freight trains. Some people placed propane bottles on the tracks for the effect of a train running over them. This type of activity could result in an explosion, derailment and puncturing of cars carrying hazardous materials, which could easily become catastrophic if the wind were blowing toward BRC or Gerlach on a windy afternoon. The trash/security fence would also be smaller as it would be located in a more confined area of the playa.

This alternative would also experience traffic congestion, but some safety concerns would not occur as the event access would not be at the base of a long steep grade. The single access road in and out could again become jammed for hours during exit, this compounded by slow-moving vehicles such as RVs and freighter-type (panel) rental trucks. To alleviate the exit traffic situation, alternate routes could be provided, such as certain vehicle types sent to 12-Mile or creation of new temporary access roads; pre-event work by Burning Man to widen and improve the 3-Mile Access Road; and temporary easement by Union Pacific to allow use of the South Dunes Railroad Crossing. To facilitate exit traffic, a temporary public closure of the 3-Mile Access Road would be required.

The 1999 location would cause access and egress issues in the event of heavy precipitation. This area of the playa has a high water table and does not drain as well or dry out as fast as the area identified in the *Proposed Action*. In 1998, Burning Man incurred heavy rains which stranded people in the mud, mired vehicles, and resulted in heavy rutting on playa surface areas.

Burning Man would be responsible for public lands and county roads repair from any damage resulting from the event.

Alternative 3, Conduct Event at the 1996 Location

The 1996 location would locate the Burning Man event further north on the playa and would not be located within key recreational areas for land sailing, rocket launches, and land speed record events. Access restriction issues to BRC would be similar to the *Proposed Action*.

4.5 Visual Resources

Proposed Action

The Black Rock Desert playa has a visual resource rating of Class II (USDI: 1981). This area is extremely flat with wide open panoramic vistas. There would be temporary visual impacts from the Burning Man *Proposed Action* for non-Burning Man visitors accessing the desert. Night lighting from Burning Man would be visible for several miles at night. The 50 foot tall wood sculpture known as "The Man," would also be seen from long distances, especially at night. Visual impacts from the

Proposed Action would be short term and would be quickly remediated by event take down and clean up as proposed in the "Burning Man 2000, Operation Plan" (Appendix 1).

Alternative 1, No Action

Under the No Action alternative visual impacts from the *Proposed Action* would not occur.

Alternative 2, Conduct Event at 1999 Location.

Visual resource impacts would be similar to the *Proposed Action*.

Alternative 3, Conduct Event at the 1996 Location

Visual resource impacts would be greater at this location as it is closer to pristine section of the California/Oregon Emigrant Trail.

4.6 Noise

Proposed Action

Noise generated by the *Proposed Action* would shift from one location to another and possibly adversely impact recreational experiences of users, other than Burning Man, who might be camping in the vicinity. Noise would also occur during construction and removal of theme camps, landing and take off of aircraft, from music sources through out the event, and from the mass of people in attendance during certain times. Due to the large playa surface area, noise would attenuate rapidly. Other attenuation factors include topography, wind, and atmospheric absorption of sound. The *Proposed Action* would move the event away some 13 miles from the nearest noise receptors in the town of Gerlach.

Alternative 1, No Action

Under the No Action alternative noise associated with the *Proposed Action* would not occur.

Alternative 2, Conduct Event At 1999 Location

Noise impacts from this alternative would be similar to the *Proposed Action*. This alternative would move the event 4.5 miles from the nearest noise receptor, the town of Gerlach. Generally daytime noise would be attenuated due to atmospheric conditions and effects of periodic trains traversing the playa and through Gerlach. Event noise, however, was and would be, clearly heard in Gerlach and surrounding upland areas on cool, still nights.

Alternative 3, Conduct Event At The 1996 Location

Noise impacts from this alternative would be similar to the *Proposed Action*. This alternative would move the event approximately 20 miles from the town of Gerlach.

4.7 Public Safety, Event Security and Resource Management

The increasing size of the Burning Man event could adversely impact various cooperating agencies by drawing on resources of law enforcement, medical, and security resources, due to increasing demand and need for public safety personnel. Under the *Proposed Action*, Burning Man has committed to securing additional fire, medical, and security personnel to assist outside Law Enforcement. Interagency procedures for public safety and event security were analyzed and developed in the 1998 and 1999 environmental assessments. They are hereby incorporated by reference. Coordination planning is ongoing for event 2000. Public safety, event security, and resource management procedures have also been identified in the "Burning Man 2000, Operating Plan (Appendix 1). The *Proposed Action* would move the event further away from the railroad tracks which have presented past public safety concerns.

The Burning Man event may adversely impact the playa from rutting the surface from vehicular traffic and general event activities, especially during inclement weather. The *Proposed Action* would move the event location to an area which has better surface drainage and which dries out quicker, which may reduce the level of surface impacts.

Alternative 1, No Action

Under the No Action alternative public safety and resource management impacts identified in the *Proposed Action* would not occur.

Alternative 2, Conduct Event At The 1999 Location

Under this alternative public safety and resource management impacts would be greater. The event would be located near the railroad tracks which has been identified as a public safety issue at past Burning Man events. Although no accidents occurred on the track from the 1999 event, train operators reported Burning Man participants on or near the tracks, resulting in train slow downs, stopping of a train on one occassion, and other safety concerns. Burning Man participants were also seen placing objects on the tracks, include propane canisters. These objects may effect train performance including possibility of derailment. Derailment may create a huge safety issue if hazardous materials are being hauled and a spill occurs.

This site also has poor drainage and would not dry as quickly as the site identified in the Propose Action, posing resource management issues from rutting the playa surface. It would also create possible stranding of participants in the event of inclement weather.

Alternative 3, Conduct Event At The 1996 Location

This alternative would cause greater public safety issues as public safety resources would have to stage at a more remote location on the playa. Otherwise public safety and resource management issues would be similar to the *Proposed Action*.

4.8. POSSIBLE MITIGATION MEASURES

Mitigation measures from previous Burning Man environmental assessments would also apply where warranted and are hereby incorporated by reference. Based on analysis, the following additional possible mitigation measures have been identified. The Proposed Action or alternatives to which the mitigation measures apply are identified in parenthesis following each measure.

Cultural Resources, Native American Values, Paleontology

Previous permit stipulations adequately addressed cultural resources in previous permits and are hereby incorporated by reference.

- A BLM archaeologist or District Archaeological Technician is required to be present during digging of any authorized pits or holes.

Air Quality

- Implement dust suppression efforts to keep fugitive dust at a minimum during event operation, including prior to event exit and to the entire site after the event/exit is completed, to fix dust to the playa surface (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).
- Provide continual dust suppression efforts to the airport runway prior to take off and landings to ensure good visibility for pilots (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- Present public education (through Burning Man website, radio stations, brochures and other literature) to encourage that couches and anything containing synthetic materials not be burned (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Land Use & Access

- To reduce use conflict impacts with other users, reduce the period of layout/setup to two weeks before the event (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- To reduce use conflict impacts with other users, reduce the period required for takedown/cleanup after the event to two weeks (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative

3).

To reduce potential use conflict impacts with other users, reduce the area required for the event (restrict event site to smaller area) (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Land Use & Access, Continued

During Spring Patrols, do not impede, interfere with or confront non-Burning Man, legal public land users (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

To restrict traffic to entering/exiting the event from County Road 34, and prevent exit traffic to other playa areas, fence and actively patrol entry approach road leading from 12-Mile entrance to event (Proposed Action).

Rather than a fence entry approach road, move gate close to event (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Erect caution signs and lighting along CR 34 in both directions out from event access to forewarn travelers of safety hazards and the event ahead (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Install BLM truncated signs, or signs approved by the BLM, with map and directional arrows at CR 34 and 12-Mile, and at other strategic locations, informing the public that the playa is open to recreational use in other than the Proposed Action location (Proposed Action).

Install signs approved by the BLM with directional arrows informing the public that the playa is open to recreational use in other than the Proposed Action location (Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Establish and man additional exits (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

During the event period enforce a “No Shooting Closure” for 3 miles in all directions from the event boundary (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

During the event period, with exception of an authorized Burning Man landing strip for Burning Man clientele, enforce an “Aircraft Landing Closure” for 7 miles in all directions from the event boundary (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

During the event period, with exception of an authorized “Pilot Camp” and BLM-authorized

event-management-related camps, enforce a "No Camping Closure" for 1 mile in all directions from the event boundary (Proposed Action, Alternative 3).

During the event period, with exception of an authorized "Pilot Camp" and BLM-authorized event-management-related camps, BLM would enforce a "No Camping Closure" for 3 miles in all directions from the event boundary (Alternative 2).

Repair any damage to playa access and county roads attributed to the event (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Public Safety, Event Security, Resource Management

After event closure, assure that all event roads are smoothed by dragging and watering (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Immediately after event closure, water the entire site, including airstrip, and within the trash/security fence to fix dust to the playa surface (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Erect signs and lighting, including LED strips, outlining a buffer zone around the event and fenced entry approach road (proposed as a mitigation under "Land Use and Access") to forewarn travelers of safety hazards and the event ahead (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Provide monitors during heavy traffic periods (prior to, during exit, and after the event) on top of hill on County Road 34 immediately west of the 12-Mile entrance/exit to warn traffic controller at 12-Mile of oncoming traffic (Proposed Action).

Provide traffic controllers at key locations (County Road 34 entrances/exits, SR 447/CR 34 "Y," Gerlach and Empire) during heavy traffic periods (prior to, during exit, and after the event) to keep traffic moving steadily (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Provide caution signs on County Road 34 north and south of 12-Mile entrance/exit to warn of hazardous crossing/traffic condition ahead (Proposed Action).

Install fencing and implement full-time intensive patrol of Union Pacific railroad tracks adjacent to the event (Alternative 2).

To further move the site from the U.P. railroad tracks, redesign site layout to a U-shape, triangle-shape or other design (Alternative 2).

- Actively enforce existing state and federal drug laws. (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- Post anti-drug use rules, perform periodic radio broadcasts, and follow illegal substance policy as identified in the "Burning Man 2000 Operations Plan (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- Prohibit burning of objects or structures that contain screws, nails or other non-burnable materials (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Public Safety, Event Security, Resource Management, Continued

- Develop and implement fire works safety procedures (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- Inspect the site with BLM, the following Spring, after seasonal weathering, to determine any latent adverse impacts, such as pit depressions, bumps or surfacing buried materials, to insure that the site is in pre-event condition, such as areas that were perfectly smooth. Rehabilitate to identified standards (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- Unless authorized, dug holes or pits are not allowed. For authorized pits or holes, to prevent formation of post-event pit depressions, store backdirt in containers, so that all dirt is not lost and is placed back in holes at event closure. Compact backdirt fill with mechanical tampers at six-inch intervals to prevent formation of pit depressions (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- burying of waste material of any kind is not authorized (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

- BRRs and BLM personnel will monitor the entire event site for digging of unauthorized pits and holes.

- Insure that land speed record trackway areas superimposed by Burning Man are left perfectly flat and without any disruption or pit depressions. Land speed record representatives could participate (Proposed Action).

- Monitor selected site and related access roads prior to occupation and, during heavy use periods, monitor other permitted events and random sites to establish inspection control data (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Inspect event site during final inspection through the use of randomly selected 1,500-foot-long by 100-foot-wide transects in which the ground will be intensively collected by the inspecting party.

Maintain a tolerance no greater than .5% of each category of non-native playa materials (metal, plastic, fabrics, wood, food remains) in any randomly selected 100-foot-wide by 1,500-foot-long transect throughout the Burning Man event site during post-use final inspection (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Prior to permitting of future events, clean up debris and burn scars which are extant or have surfaced at the 1996 and 1998 sites by dates set by BLM (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

Public Safety, Event Security, Resource Management, Continued

Unless significant adverse effects occur, do not move event site for 3-5 years. Burning Man would be responsible for complete rehabilitation of any such effects (Proposed Action, Alternative 2, Alternative 3).

4.9 CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

Cumulative impacts are those effects on the resources of an area or region caused by the combination of existing and reasonably foreseeable future projects which may be individually minor, but together become significant. Although impacts from the *Proposed Action* are temporary, this event occurs on an annual basis, and impacts identified in this analysis could be cumulative.

For discussion purposes, the cumulative impact assessment area for this Environmental Assessment (EA) would be the west arm of the Black Rock Desert. Reasonably foreseeable actions most likely to occur in the assessment area would include annual Burning Man Events and continued diverse recreational use. There would be cumulative impacts, because this event occurs on an annual basis and also when considered in combination with the other SRPs that occur on the playa.

Given that Burning Man has occupied various playa areas, and could occupy the proposed location, thus increasing adverse impacts, such as wide-area surface effects as noted at the 1996 and 1998 event sites. Depending on which alternatives were selected, or will be selected, adverse impacts have and could become apparent to other users. There is also a cumulative adverse impact from the increased awareness of the Black Rock Desert playa and region because of the event (due to numbers of participants and wide spread news and internet coverage), leading to increasing area use and associated adverse impacts to resources.

Mitigation and monitoring measures have been previously identified which would reduce or eliminate those potentially adverse impacts which may result from a decision to implement the proposed activity or an alternative. Additional possible mitigation measures applicable to the *Proposed Action* and alternatives have been provided in this document.

5. CONSULTATION AND COORDINATION

5.1 List of Preparers and Reviewers - Bureau of Land Management

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Gerald Moritz, Environmental Coordinator
Peggy McGuckian, Archaeologist
Randy Reader, Law Enforcement Ranger
Les Boni, Assistant Field Manager, Non-renewable Resource Division

5.2. AGENCIES CONTACTED AND/OR CONSULTED

Federal Aviation Administration
Pershing County Commissioners
Pershing County Sheriff
Washoe County Commissioners
Washoe County Sheriff
Washoe County District Health Department
Washoe County Road Department, Gerlach-Vya
Truckee Meadows Fire Protection District
Gerlach Volunteer Fire Department
Gerlach Justice of the Peace
Gerlach General Improvement District
Gerlach Citizen's Advisory Board
Regional Emergency Medical Services Authority (REMSA)
North Tree Fire, Inc.
Nevada Bureau of Health Protection Services
Nevada Department of Transportation
Nevada State Historic Preservation Officer
Nevada Department of Transportation
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe
Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe
Lovelock Paiute Tribe
McDermitt Paiute Tribe
Burning Man

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6. APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: BURNING MAN 2000 OPERATION PLAN

Black Rock City LLC
January 24, 2000

OPERATING PLAN, BURNING MAN 2000

Set Up

Black Rock City LLC (BRC) will begin site preparation in mid-July with preliminary surveying. Three BRC Department of Public Works (DPW) workers will complete the initial surveying by August 1, 1999, with no action or assistance from the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) needed. BRC/DPW will use small surveyors' flags to mark the planned location of the trash fence and Black Rock City boundaries.

On August 1st, 2000, BRC/DPW will begin constructing the Trash/Security Fence, with completion scheduled by August 15, 2000. T-stakes, used in the construction of the Trash/Security Fence, will have light reflectors attached on the top to enhance night visibility. BRC/DPW will also survey and flag the Gate Area, the Entry Road and the roads of Black Rock City (see Plan 2) beginning August 1, 2000.

On August 15th signage for vehicular and pedestrian control, both on and off site, will begin to be installed. At this time, light spires, street signs, road signs, central camp structures, large sculptures, portable toilets, the Gate Area the main entry road, and other infrastructure items will be constructed or transported and installed on site (see Plan 2).

We have scheduled construction of the camp infrastructure to be completed by August 25, 2000.

Traffic Signage

It is important to note that the abundant use of traffic signage, (which facilitates traffic flow) is the "driving element" for our overall city design and usage plan for the Black Rock Desert. Our experience from prior years and our safety record from our recent events have taught to design a system that minimizes the use of cars and segregates pedestrians from vehicles. This year all safety signage designed to be viewed from a vehicle will be produced in dimensions standard for public highway use. Signage will be placed between Gerlach and the event entrance and at the entrance to the playa.

Event Security and Medical

Event Security will be provided by the BLM Rangers, Washoe County Sheriff 's Department, Pershing County Sheriff's Department and the Black Rock Rangers.

The Burning Man Project will collaborate with BLM Rangers, Washoe County Sheriff's Department (WSO) and Pershing County Sheriff's Department (PSO) in addressing event security. The Black Rock Rangers serve as the final component of this coordinating security force, and will back up the BLM, PSO and WSO. To insure maximal coordination, and to provide a mechanism for change and adaptation during the event, Ranger Director Duane Hoover (Big Bear) will host an "Agency Coordination Meeting" at 400 p.m. each day.

The key component in this process is the central communication system that is being designed and operated by the Black Rock Rangers (BRR). The BRR will serve as the eyes and ears of Black Rock City. It will also provide separate communication channels for the following functions:

Security (BLM, PSO, WSO, BRR, Fire, Medical, and emergency medical REMSA).
Camp Construction and City Maintenance.
Artists and Performance.
Food and Commissary.
Community Access and Gate
Communications & Media
Community services Greeters, Theme camp and Village placement

BRR will maintain a central communication system at Ranger Headquarters, which will provided 24 hour a day capacity to detect and respond to any emergent security or safety incident within BRC. The communications system incorporates an Incident Command System (ICS). Those Rangers (approximately 75) who carry radios will all be trained on ICS protocols and correct radio usage. Using the ICS will facilitate communication between the Rangers and outside agencies in the event of an emergency.

Due to the enlarged city size and expected increase in population there will exist two BRR outposts. In addition to functioning as a 24/7 station for information and as a patrol post, SMA medical services will also be located in these areas to efficiently provide ground level medical needs. REMSA will be located in Center Camp.

The large Ranger Force will act as the first point of resolution for any matters of concern. The radio system will facilitate inter-agency communication and cooperation by including the BLM, the WSO, the PSO, Fire, and Medical support. In the event of an emergency, the radio system will work to allow timely responses and to inform the relevant agencies of the location of the emergency.

The BRC design for 2000, for reasons of security and safety, includes an extensive fenced area. It is the expectation of BRC that the BLM will patrol and enforce the 5 mile wide buffer zone and the corresponding 10 mph speed limit within the 5 mile zone. The BRR will handle perimeter monitoring and patrol responsibilities inside the fenced area, with assistance of other cooperating law enforcement agencies.

Off Site Security

Off site security should include the following locations the 3 mile entrance to the Black Rock Desert, Trego Hot Springs, Black Rock Hot Springs, the visible portions of the Applegate/Lassen & Nobles Trails and the town of Gerlach.

The challenge of off site security will be handled by a well-coordinated effort by the BLM, the WSO, PCDS and the BRR. The general scope of responsibility is as follows

a. The BLM Rangers will patrol and control the outside perimeter, enforcing the five-mile no camping and ten-mph rules.
b. The WSO & PSO will patrol and control several key sections of perimeter fence.
c. The Black Rock Rangers in conjunction with BLM Rangers will have strategic posts so as to be able to address several key areas of concern

1. The four mile entry point;
2). The twelve mile entry point;

3). The high road access not covered by the BLM;
4). The railroad tracks and any southern exposures
5). The eleven mile perimeter fence not covered by the WSO or PSO;
6). Sensitive areas designated, such as the Applegate/Lassen and Nobles Trail Cutoff, Trego Hot Springs, Black Rock Hot Springs, and others;
7). Selected concerns in the town of Gerlach; and
8). Environs of Black Rock City

The Black Rock Rangers are a first response team for dealing with problems within BRC that stands ready to request aid from law enforcement agencies in cases of illegal acts, life threatening conduct and evictions. Cooperating law enforcement agencies are needed for safety and security problems at and beyond the perimeter of the BRC. In particular, BRC Rangers are unable to engage in vehicle intercepts. Because of our enlarged perimeter, an increased law enforcement presence in this area will become necessary.

Post Event Security

In previous years cleanup efforts have been hampered by the presence of parties who refuse to or refrain from leaving the event site. These parties have also created numerous security problems. For this reason we will request that BLM provide adequate post event security personnel to deal with necessary evictions from the site.

On Site Traffic Control

Participants will be required to park their vehicle for the duration of the event. A heavy emphasis will be placed on utilizing bicycles as the form of transportation in Black Rock City. Motorcycles and ATV's will be forbidden to move about the event site. Art vehicles will again be approved for movement within the city by the Department of Mutant Vehicles (DMV) managed by the BRR.

During the exit of participants at the conclusion of the event, traffic will be controlled by several methods. We will be staging for exiting traffic at the entrance point to BRC. This bordered compound will be allowed to fill with exiting vehicles. As this area is filled, vehicles will be released at timed intervals onto the two lane temporary entry road connecting BRC to the public highway. The timing of traffic release will be regulated by reports from personnel stations at key points referenced in the Off Site Traffic Control plan (see #7 below). When vehicles reach the paved road the two lanes will be alternately flagged onto the pavement. This will improve the timing of vehicles onto the one lane paved road.

Off Site Traffic Control

Off site traffic control will be provided by the Nevada State Department of Transportation (DOT). Communication between BLM Rangers and BRR will ensure appropriate traffic control is implemented. The following areas will be monitored and controlled during peak traffic periods

The twelve-mile entrance to the Black Rock Desert and Route 34.
The four-mile entrance to the Black Rock Desert and Route 34.
The intersection of Route 34 and Route 447.
The town of Gerlach.
The town of Empire.

Controlling traffic at these locations will insure safe and timely traffic flow during peak periods of ingress and egress.

Method for Counting Participants

Inbound population will be counted every 4 hours on the basis of collected tickets. This ongoing population count is necessary in order to gauge flow and anticipate density changes. For the purpose of the BLM User Fee a user day will be a 24-hour period. Local residents with identification badges who enter and reenter the event will not be counted, nor will BRC staff equipped with badges. This count will be balanced daily against participants who exit the event without intention of return. During the event a fee will be assessed on exiting parties who plan to leave and reenter. Therefore, the assessment of whether participants are leaving our population pool will be made at this collection site. Additionally, participants who leave and return at intervals of a day or days will not be counted for that period of time.

Public Communications

Pre-Event Communications

Burning Man has extensive access to its participant base, and will communicate event information and policies prior to the event, through the following mechanisms www.burningman.com web site, internet newsletter (currently 11,000 people & expected to exceed 16,000 by event start), paper-based newsletter (Building Burning Man, 19,000), *Survival Guide* (all ticket holders, and internet).

Agency/Media Dissemination

In order to improve information accuracy between agencies, media and Burning Man a daily briefing will be held each day. This exchange can be made at the daily law enforcement meeting, conducted by the Black Rock Rangers. Statistics, which will be previously gathered at a predetermined time, will then be distributed in paper form to medical, BLM, law enforcement and Burning Man staff. The purpose of this dissemination is to give all onsite operations the same statistics to work with when approached by local and national media, and participants. Burning Man staff is committed to accurate representation of activities, medical emergencies, population numbers and arrests during the event.

Onsite Information Dissemination Capability

Onsite information dissemination mechanisms are formal and informal. Both forms will be utilized for ongoing communication with participants with regard to community rules. Should there be a need, the entire camp can receive information within 1 hour.

Formal information mechanisms are the *Black Rock Gazette* onsite daily newspaper, Radio Free Burning Man (wholly participant run, but available as primary emergency announcement mechanism), and the staff/Ranger radio communication system. Additionally, we are engaged in development ideas for an "all news, all events, all information" radio station operated by BRC staff.

Currently, radios broadcasting at Burning Man work collaboratively to assign frequencies. Their collaborative relationship with one another transfers to the desert. Public service announcement CD's are produced by Radio Free Burning Man staff under the direction of Harley K. Bierman and distributed to other radio stations. In the event of an emergency, accurate information can be disseminated via the network of radio stations.

As an additional communication channel, Ranger Director Duane Hoover conducts a daily “Big Bear Radio Show” from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. on Radio Free Burning Man. This affords a daily opportunity for disseminating accurate information addressing matters of immediate concern.

Informal information mechanisms with direct and consistent participant interface include, Gate personnel, Greeters, Ranger foot patrol, Theme Camp and Village Placement team, and Check Point Salon. Other volunteer teams such as Earth Guardians, Lamplighters, DPW, Media Mecca, *Black Rock Gazette*, Art placement teams and the Café Information Board can be utilized as necessary. These all have the ability to move information via word of mouth rapidly through the community.

Should the need arise both formal and informal mechanisms can be mobilized. In case of an emergency BRC officers will evaluate the situation, in consultation with appropriate agency personnel and develop a plan of action. Information will be disseminated via chain of command in the following ways

Harley K. Bierman will mobilize Greeters, Check Point Salon, Theme Camp & Village Placement team, and any other auxiliary volunteer teams such as Lamplighters, Earth Guardians.

Michael Mikel or Duane Hoover will mobilize information via Ranger foot patrol, those on Ranger radio communication, and gate personnel.

Marian Goodell will mobilize the *Black Rock Gazette* and Radio Free Burning Man or appropriate news station in addition to auxiliary groups in her direct command.

The proposed "all news" radio station could receive orders from Bierman, Goodell, Harvey, or Hoover.

Other LLC members will be responsible for delivering correct information and mobilizing as necessary in their respective groups.

Camp Fire Containment

BRC will construct and supply approximately 200 fireplaces made of 55-gallon steel drums cut in half. This design will prevent the playa from "firing" from the heat and facilitate cleanup. Other fire areas will be shoveled, raked, and dragged to remove all debris and break up any hardened surface due to heat "firing". Campfires will again be prohibited within BRC with the exception of designated village fireplaces.

Fire Suppression

The Proposed site lacks vegetation and is therefore a low-risk area for any significant fire.
It is Black Rock City LLC's intent and objective to exceed the BLM's basic fire protection requirements for the duration of the event to reduce the possibility of any environmental damage or loss of life or property due to fire.

Fire Services will be provided by North Tree Fire (NTF) and the Black Rock Rangers Volunteer Fire Department (BRRVFD). NTF will function as the Fire Branch Chief in the event of full Incident Command System (ICS) activation, and NTF will also be considered the Incident Commander (IC) on any fire related incidents that do not have any law enforcement concerns. In the event of such a concern, the most appropriate law enforcement agency would be designated IC.

NFT and BRRVFD operations will both be based out of the Services Area of the city plan (see Plan 2), with a 24 hour crew on stand-by in case of fire. During the evenings, and times of higher art and performance related fire activity, NTF and BRRVFD will also have a Northern Division and a Southern Division which will be stationed for rapid response to any part of Black Rock City (BRC). Specific events which are identified as being crowd intensive or involving licensed pyrotechnics will have, at a minimum, one engine staged by the event, and a BRRVFD Rapid Intervention Team (RIT) at the performance perimeter.

NTF will have the following apparatus in service for the duration of the event, with an advance team arriving the weekend before the event for logistics set-up, preliminary road watering to reduce dust, and fire protection. The advance team consists of the following units

1 Type-1 Attack Tender with CAFS (Type A and B foam)*
1 Type-6 Engine with CAFS
1 Command unit
1 Communications unit
1 Logistics unit
*This unit is designated for all heli-base and airport related calls for service.

The remaining portion of the NTF apparatus will arrive the day before the event and consists of the following units

1 Type-1 Attack Tender with CAFS
2 Type-4 Engine with CAFS

NTF is also responsible for reserve water sources, and will provide minimum of 12,000 gallons of water storage at the main NTF base of operations. The majority of the apparatus will remain on duty until one day after the event. The BRRVFD will provide apparatus and collect information and one week post event regarding pre-fire plans for any reporting location in BRC that will be storing any hazardous materials. This information will be made available to NTF and any agency requesting copies. Additionally, BRRVFD, in conjunction with NTF, will check all reporting locations for compliance in safe storage of listed materials. BRRVFD, will also perform defensible space inspections for any fire-related site, as well as inspect larger structures for potential fire hazards. The BRRVDF plans to have a type-6 engine with type A-foam staffed 24 hours a day and will report to NTF command at any incident scene. A RIT team will be available for any performance requiring additional protection of staff or patrons.

Black Rock City Airport

A temporary airport managed by the Aircraft Runway Manager will again be included in this years Black Rock City plan and will be surveyed and delineated along with Black Rock City (See Plan #2). The airport runway will be approximately 5,000 feet long, 60 feet wide and will run in a southwest to northeast direction to take advantage of prevailing winds.

Numbers at both ends of the runway will indicate compass bearing and help define the runway boundaries. These numbers will be painted on the playa surface using a calcium carbonate/water suspension. Markings for the runway will leave no surface disturbance, and will be obliterated after the event.

Adjacent to the runway, an aviation windsock will be installed on a 20-foot steel pole and flow to provide pilots with visual reference for wind velocity and direction. Radio communication with pilots will be provided through a Common Traffic Advisory Frequency (122.9) and will inform pilots of landing pattern direction and safety information. The runway will be used by participants only, and be limited to single and twin, piston engine, fixed wing aircraft. No cargo or supply shipments will be allowed. The runway will be delineated with cones and monitored by law enforcement and event runway manager(s) to keep out pedestrians and vehicles. The cones will be removed at event completion. The following is a time line for airport startup operations

May 29 - File Notice of Landing Area Proposal with the FAA.
August 24 - File NOTAM with the FSS.
August 26 - Transport windsock pole and barrel marker from Depot to Playa.
August 27 - Airport Manager arrives on the playa.

August 27-28 - Erect windsock, mark runway and parking areas

Dust Control

Burning Man will lease two 4,000-gallon water trucks to provide dust suppression. These trucks will be in operation from August 25th through September 6th as needed.

Human Waste

Burning Man contracts portable toilet service from a reputable vendor. Condition and usage is monitored by State and County Health Departments and adjustments are made based on their recommendations.

In 1999, Burning Man provided 250 portable toilets for our 23,400 participants. Of these 250, 75 were in "special placements" (e.g. at the Empire Store, the event gate, specially located for handicapped participants, or reserved for use by the medical staff and patients). The remaining 175 toilets placed throughout the city provided a coverage ratio at our highest population point of 134 participants/toilet, which was lower than the standard of 1150 that had previously been communicated.

We agree that this ratio created an uncomfortable wait time for participants during the weekend days of the event, and we have revised our plans to substantially increase the toilet participant ratio, to substantially exceed the revised guidelines put forward by the Portable Sanitation Association International (PSAI).

According to the PSAI, full-day gatherings of men only require a ratio of 1139; of women a ratio of 1104. Our gender attendance statistics from prior years' events suggest a ratio of 60/40 men/women, which would imply a recommended toilet ratio of 1125. (Note that these statistics are based on a 10-hour event, with no servicing of toilets. Our vendor agreement includes continuous servicing throughout the day during the event period.)

For this year's event, given an expected maximum attendance range of 25-30,000 participants, we are proposing to place 400 toilets in our city. With 75 again reserved for special use (including at the Empire Store, Burning Man office in Gerlach, and behind the Man), that leaves a total of 325 for general use by participants. At our highest-population period (Friday/Saturday nights), this number creates a participant toilet ratio of 192, or 40% above recommended guidelines. This number also allows us to absorb our high-end contingency maximum population while still exceeding guidelines by 20%.

(Note also that the quoted ratio apply to maximum population figures reached on two days of our 8-day event. For the majority of the event period, toilet coverage ratios will be substantially higher still than the figures noted above.)

Illegal Substance Policy

The BRC citizen is reached by BRC communications at several significant junctures, and through several onsite media. (See Public Communications) All of these mechanisms will be utilized to attain maximal education and to accomplish information dissemination to the citizens of BRC. Burning Man supports all applicable federal, state, and local county laws, including prohibiting the sale of illegal substances. The direct message will state that BRC prohibits vending in general and vending/selling of drugs. Our Survival Guide will specifically warn participants of the health risks inherent in consuming illegal drugs or alcohol in this harsh environment. Finally, the information released will indicate that state drug enforcement officials have been and will be undercover at Burning Man, just as they are at many large population events in the state of Nevada.

Leave No Trace

We are working, as every year, to apply the principles of Leave No Trace (LNT), to our city in innovative ways. Clean up efforts will begin, with an extensive educational campaign. Our website and our Survival Guide will feature an expanded section devoted to the environment and community clean up effort. There will be articles on air contaminants, what to burn and what not to burn, how to burn without creating scars by the use of fire blankets, mound fires and consolidation of burning areas, how to clean scars, and other systematic clean up methods which may be applied at the scale of individual campsites.

This year we will continue to develop our recycling efforts, educating the public in how to plan ahead and prepare, how to sort garbage during the event and how to "pack it in, pack it out." We will continue to collect aluminum cans and will manage the use of dumpsters as participants leave the event.

The Earth Guardians (EG) will play a significant role throughout the year. Their website is being updated. Work weekends will continue pre and post event. An effort to educate participants during the event on LNT principles is planned. EG's will also begin an on site recruitment program. Crews will begin to work beginning the day after the Man burns.

Event Take Down and Clean Up

Site clean up will feature a proactive effort to encourage participants to clean up their site and take their garbage home or to the approved land fill sites listed on the web site, in the Survival Guide and the exit edition of the Black Rock Gazette. All artists and theme camp organizers creating installations formally placed by BRC will be required to read cleanup guidelines and sign pledges. Artists receiving grants from BRC LLC will be required to pay a clean up deposit. In addition, all placed installations will be located by means of GPS (Global Positioning System) and held personally and publicly accountable for the condition of their site.

Structure disassembly and general on site garbage removal begins on Monday, September 6th and will continue for up to two weeks. Leased 30-yard dumpsters will be placed on site and filled until no surface items remain. Burn site removal will be done simultaneously with this first phase. A final inspection sweep will commence when all debris, buildings and camp sites are removed and could continue for two weeks.

Efforts by our clean up crew will employ methods developed in 1999, featuring an extensive grid system patrolled at 7–10 foot intervals by our clean up crews. Crews of 10 including a line boss with walk the entire area permitted area. All refuse collected in this last micro-scale inspection of the site will be collected in location coded bags for reference in planning future clean up efforts. The intention is to accomplish LNT goals upon a mass scale. Achievement of this goal is dependent upon clear communication from BLM of inspection goals and strategy.

Off Site Clean Up

Off site clean up includes highway 34 from the 12 mile mark to the town of Gerlach, the town of Gerlach, and highway 447 from Gerlach to and including the town of Wadsworth. Trucks with trailers and crews of two DPW workers will patrol and collect all roadside trash. This will begin on Monday, September 6th and continue for two weeks. If necessary, other high use locations will also be cleaned, including Trego Hot Springs, and Black Rock Hot Springs by the same method. We purpose that the area will be left in better condition than before this event.

Emergency Plan

In case of an emergency such as heavy rains (making vehicular travel impossible), all resources (food, clothing, and shelter) will be centralized and administered under the direction of the Black Rock Rangers and BRC - DPW. Participants would be marshaled and sustained on site. The Black Rock City FM Radio Station would institute Emergency Broadcast Protocol. Should the situation require, the Bureau of Land Management Rangers, and the Washoe and Pershing County Sheriff's Departments would be enlisted to supply further leadership and necessities. (Please see, "Public Communication" for more details).

Should it be necessary to discontinue the event (heavy rain, natural disaster, social unrest) an incident command situation would go into effect. This would be implemented by the BLM in conjunction with the lead sheriff's agency. Emergency services would be implemented to respond with emergency disaster procedures or crowd control procedures.

All individuals, vehicles and property that could safely evacuate the event area would be compelled to exit by the best route available. Assistance to do this safely would be provided by participating agencies, and directed by the incident commander.

The incident commander would determine when the situation/ conditions were contained and controlled and thus allow a resumption of event activities or the continuance of event evacuation.

APPENDIX 2: BLACK ROCK DESERT EVENT SCHEDULE AS OF MARCH 19, 2000

U. S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Winnemucca Field Office, 775-623-1500, www.nv.blm.gov/Winnemucca

Scheduled and Proposed year 2000 Recreational Event or Training Dates as of April 24, 2000

This is a list of dates for scheduled or proposed year 2000 Special Recreation Permit (SRP) events and non-SRP activities within the Winnemucca District as of April 24, 2000. During high-use periods and some events, the BLM operates a Black Rock Desert Visitor Contact Station just outside the west boundary of Gerlach to distribute safety and interpretive literature and sell regional BLM maps.

n Scheduled...The activity is scheduled and a permit will be/has been issued.

• Proposed.....A date has not been established, or a permit has not been issued as of April 24, 2000, but information has been received that the event may occur.

EO.....Event Organizer (and phone).
ORP.....BLM outdoor recreation planner (and phone).

DATE	EVENT	DESCRIPTION
4/15-16/00	n Non-SRP, BLM Volunteer Training	Gerlach, BLM staff & experienced volunteers to instruct new BLM volunteers ORP Mike Bilbo 775-623-1528
5/12-14/00	n Non-SRP. Leave No Trace Train-The-Trainer Course	Black Rock Desert, Granite Creek Basin (Granite Range). Certifies participants as Leave No Trace trainers - ORP Mike Bilbo, 775-623-1528 No charge for this class, but overnight backpack trip is required.
May (Date TBA)	• Non-SRP, High Rock Trekker 4WD Club Black Rock Desert Trip	Includes volunteer work to clean litter and maintain visitor registers. **EO** Ed Dunkley 916-988-4690. ORP Mike Bilbo 775-623-1528
6/24-25/00	n **SRP**, Mudroc 6.0 Rocket Launch	Black Rock Desert, high altitude amateur rocketry invitational, averages 200 participants and spectators, **EO** William Walby, AeroPac. www.aeropac.org, ORP Mike Bilbo 775-623-1528
6/24-25/00	n **SRP**, Annual Self-Invitational (Lucifer's Anvil) Golf Tournament	Black Rock Desert, **EO** Doug Keister, doug@keisterphoto.com 510-558-9909 Fax 527-8679. ORP Mike Bilbo, 775-623-1528
7/15-16/00	n **SRP**, CATS Competition Rocket Launch	Black Rock Desert, **EO** John Powell, JP Aerospace 530-757-1808 jpowell@jpaerospace.com, www.jpaerospace.com, ORP Mike Bilbo 775-623-1528
7/28-31/00	n **SRP**, Aeronaut Rocket Launch	Black Rock Desert, high altitude amateur rocketry invitational, averages 200 participants and spectators, **EO** William Walby, AeroPac www.aeropac.org, ORP Mike Bilbo 775-623-1528
8/19-22/00	n Non-SRP, Applegate-Lassen National Historic Trail trip	Black Rock Desert region, Oregon-California Trails Association 4-day Trail Tour, historical & educational values emphasized, includes volunteer work on visitor use, litter, visitor registers, **EO** Chuck Dodd, Oregon-California Trails Assn, 530-993-1426, Fax 1429. ORP Mike Bilbo, 775-623-1528

Aug (Date TBA)	• Non-SRP, Applegate-Lassen National Historic Trail trip	Black Rock Desert region, High Rock Trekkers 4WD Club 3-day trail tour of 25 4WD vehicles, historical & educational values emphasized, includes volunteer work on visitor use, litter, visitor registers, **EO** Ed Dunkley 916-988-4690. ORP Mike Bilbo 775-623-1528
DATE	**EVENT**	**DESCRIPTION**
Aug (Date TBA)	• **SRP** Horse moonlight ride to Black Rock Hot Spring	Black Rock Desert, **EO** Dennis & Mike Tristram, Tin Cup Adventures, 775-849-0570. ORP Mike Bilbo, 775-623-1528.
8/1-8/23...event setup 8/28-9/4...event 9/5-10/5...event cleanup	n **SRP** Burning Man	Black Rock Desert, Radical Free Expression Arts Festival **EO** Burning Man, 415-550-3080 Fax 3088, www.burningman.com. ORP Mike Bilbo, 775-623-1528.
9/9-11/00	n **SRP** Black Rock XI & Ex 2 Rocket Launches	Black Rock Desert, high altitude amateur rocketry invitational, averages 200 participants and spectators, **EO** William Walby, AeroPac, www.aeropac.org, . ORP Mike Bilbo 775-623-1528
9/14-17	n Non-SRP, Applegate-Lassen National Historic Trail trip	Black Rock Desert region, Oregon-California Trails Association 4-day VIP Trail Tour, historical & educational values emphasized, includes volunteer work on visitor use, litter, visitor registers, **EO** Chuck Dodd, Oregon-California Trails Assn, 530-993-1426, Fax 1429. ORP Mike Bilbo, 775-623-1528
9/00/00	• **SRP** Balls '00 Experimental Rocket Launch	Black Rock Desert,high altitude amateur rocketry invitational, averages 100 participants and spectators, **EO** Ky Michaelson, Tripoli-Nero, 612-884-5870. ORP Mike Bilbo, 775-623-1528